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## MESSAGE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow.citizens of the Senate. and of the House of Representatives:

I regret that I cannot, on this occasion, congratulate you that the past year has been one of unalloyed prosperity. The ravages of fire flourishing portions of our country; and seri i many of our crites. But, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, that general prosperity which has been heretofore so bountiful ly bestowed upon us by the Anthor of al good, still continues to call for our warmest gratunde. Especially have we reason to renice in the exuberant harvests which have lavishly recompensed well-directed industry. Lant nations; and it was natural, therefore, spirit the explanation offered, and also cheerand given to it that sure reward which is vain- that it should be awakened with more than bully consented to a new convention, in order ly sought in visionary speculations. I cannot indeed view, without peculiar satisfaction, the evidences afforded by the past season of the benefits that spring from the steady devotion of the husbandman to his honorable pursuit. No means of individual confort is more cer tain, and no source of national prosperity is so sure. Nothing can compensate a people for a dependence upon others for the bread they eat; and that cheerful abundance or which the happiness of every one so much depends, is to be looked for nowhere with such sure reliance as in the industry of the agricutturist and the bounties of the earth.

With loreign countries, our relations exhibit the same lavorable aspect which was presented in my last annual message, and afford continued proof of the wisdom of the pacific, just, and forbearing policy adopted by the first that the emigrants from her Majesty's Provin- in New Orleans in August last. The joint upavoidable and fearful rapidity with which a pubadministration of the Federal Government, ces, who have sought refuge within our hour- commission was organized, and adjourned to lie dobt is increased, when the Government has emm engagements with the Commanding General, and pursued by its surcessors. The extraor- daries, are disposed to become peaceable resistion vene at the same place on the twelfth of din iry powers vested or me by an act of Con- dents, and to abstain from all attempts to on- October. It is presumed to be now in the pergress, for the delence of the country in an danger the peace of that country which has formance of its dities. emergency, considered so far probable 2s to afford the first of the fi other result than to increase, by the confidence may be traved to emigrants from the Provin- ted States. thus reposed in me, my obligations to maintain. ces who have sought refuge here. In the lew With Central America a convention has my in the affairs of State have never failed to chaswith religious exactness, the cardinal principles while they were aided by citiples that govern our intercourse with other naten and invigorate republican principles, while they were aided by cititen and invigorate republican principles, while they were aided by cititen and invigorate republican principles, while they were aided by cititen and invigorate republican principles, while they were aided by cititen and invigorate republican principles, while they were aided by citithese have been as surely subverted by national it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to the suctreaty with the United States. This was not tions. Happily, in our pending questions with Great Bentam, out of which this poussal grant of authority arose, nothing has account to the succession of the laws and well known wishes of authority arose, nothing has accounted to the succession of the laws and the copy of the control of our service by hattonary to the succession of the succession of the succession of the succession of the laws and well known wishes of d'Alfares from that country, and the copy of the considerations cannot be lost upon a profession of the succession of the control of the control of the succession of the control of the control of the succession of the control of the succession of the control of the succession of the control of the control of the succession of the control of the succession of the control o of authority arose, nothing has occurred to their own Government, but met with the de-tit brought by him was not received before the plo who have never been inattentive to the offect of therefore, that commodious and permanent barrequire its exertion; and as it is about to re- chiled disapprobation of the people of the Uni- adjournment of the Senate at the last session. their policy upon the institutions they have created turn to the Legislature, I trost that no future | ted States. its delegation to another department of the ent spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the deemed it expedient, in consequence of the crossing revenue must impose. The check late y the evils resulting to the spirit among her Majesty's subjects in the necessity may coll for its ex reise by them, or Government.

Britam for a commission of exploration and of our rights which have been manifested on the Government an extension of the time for place in our tariff of duties, all tend materially to survey, has been received, and a counter pro- some occasions, have, I am sorry to say, been the exchange of ratifications. ject, including also a provision for the certain applauded and encouraged by the people, and The commission created by the States and final adjustment of the limits in dispute, even by some of the subordinate local authors which formerly composed the Republic of Cois now before the British Government for its tities, of the Provinces. The chief officers in Tombia, for adjusting the claims against that consideration. A just regard to the delicate Canada fortunately have not entertained the Government, bas, by a very mexpected constate of this question, and a proper respect same feeling, and have probably prevented struction of the treaty under which it acts, defor the natural impatience of the State of excess that must have been tarai to the peace cided that no provision was made for those gotiation has been already protracted longer I look forward anxionsly to a period when acose from captures by Colombian privaters, of its affairs. Those are circumstances that impose of piracy, Commodore Reid proceeded immediate-Maine, not less than a conviction that the ne of the two countries. than is prudent on the part of other Govern- all the transactions which have grown out of and were adjudged against the claimants in the thom coessity of rigid occurring the transactions which have grown out of and were adjudged against the claimants in the thom coessity of rigid occurring to the spot, and require its ly to the spot, and require its labeled its la ment, have led me to believe that the present this condition of our affords, and which have projected tribunals. The decision will compel prompt and constant exorcise. With the Legisla- in the surrender of the murderers, or the restorafavorable unement should on no account be been used the subjects of complaint and reinferred to pass without putting the question between Governments respectively on the several Governments formerly mutted for redress. With public expenditure as to promote this ond. By the for ever at rest. I feel confident that the Gov- tively, shall be budy examined, and the proper all these-New Grenada, Venezoela, and provisions of the Constitution it is only in conseernment of her Britannin: Majesty will take satisfaction given where it is one from either Ecuidor—a perfectly good understanding exthe same view of this cul ject, as lam persua side. ded it is governed by desires equally strong. Nothing has occurred to disturb the hardened onto execution; and he tecorality, in the and sincere for the amicable termination of the amony of our intercourse with Austria. Bel- et joyn ent of tranquility, is gradually advance

portion of our conference and the first treaty of comwhich the divisions still remains to be adjust. That with Statement is the first treaty of comwhich the divisions still remains to be adjust. The with Statement is the first treaty of comwhich the divisions still remains to be adjust. The with Statement is the first treaty of comwhich the divisions still remains to be adjust. The with Statement is the first treaty of comwhich the divisions still remains to be adjust. The with Statement is the first treaty of comwhich the divisions still remains to be adjust. ed. I refer to the line from the entrance morce formed by that kingdom, and it will, I ted States.

that article by the two Governments having differed in their opinions, made separate reports, according to its stipulations, upon the points of disagreement, and these differences are now to be submitted to the arbitration of some friendly sovereign or State. The disputements of disagreement and the line design of the public of the safe keeping of the public deposites, or indebted to public of the submitted to the arbitration of character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made some friendly sovereign or State. The disputements having ject of dispute, and removes from our luture relative to the safe keeping of the public commercial intercourse, all apprehension of moneys, aggravated by the suspension of embarrassment. The king of the Nether-lands has also, in further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made of the very large amount of thirty-three millions. We were enabled during the commercial intercourse, all apprehension of the Nether-lands has also, in further illustration of his character for justice, and of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made of the Nether-lands has also, in further illustration of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made of the Nether-lands has also, in further illustration of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made of the Nether-lands has also, in further illustration of his desire to remove every cause of dissatisfaction, made of the Nether-lands has also, in further illustration of his deposites, or indebted to public deposites, or indeb place in the Union as a State; and I rely upon priated to the use of the colony, then, and for been scrupulously maintained.

Va III Latillous

ermnent to effect that object.

Within the Provinces themselves tranquilipolitical condition of mankind. This gener- with the course pursued by Mex co, I leli no neighbors. But it does not belong to their to our citizens, in a manner which, while some extent, by personal observation, I am which I cannot allow myself to doubt.

alties of the law. They have, therefore been attended with no complaint against our country, the offence ed of in the cases of two vessels of the Uni-

For the settlement of our Northeastern people and institutions, which have been so cial agent to Central America, to close the afboun lary, the proposition promised by Great | Irequently expressed there, and the disregard fairs of our mission there, and to arrange with and, especially, the reduction gradually taking separated from that line.

is to be added in our country the embarrass- peace will restore to the people of that countries to the Sen ite at an early day, ment necessarily arising out of our Constitu- try their former prosperity, and enable the With the great American empire of Brazil,

her rights of jurisherton of territory, three exchanges income of the public depth in the government of the gove

affairs of one reighbors. The people of the disign ement in the joint commission to be affairs of one reighbors. The people of the disign ement in the joint commission to be affairs of one reighbors. The people of the disign ement in the joint commission to be are not not states fee it as it is hoped they always appointed by the United States and Mexico. expenses defrayed, without imposing on the catches and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states are not states are not states are not states and the ordinary of the catches are not states are not will, a warm solicitude for the success of all would not consent to take upon bimself that people any additional burden, either of foans who are sincerely endeavoring to improve the briendly office. Although not entire v satisfied for increased caxes. ous feeling they cherish towards the most dis- Lesitation in receiving in the most concultatory in reasonable bounds, is a duty, second only in imcommon warmth in behalf of their unmediate to arrange the payments proposed to be made character as a community, to seek the gratific equally just to them, was deemed less onerons cation of those feelings in acts which violate and meanyenish to the Mexican Government. their daty as citizens, endanger the peace of Relying confidently upon the intentions of their country, and tend to bring upon it the that Government, Mr. Ellis was directed to stain of a violated faith towards loreign na- repair to Mexico, and disconatic intercourse nons. If, zealous to confer benefits on others, has been resuned between the two countries. Ition to discharge, with case and vigor, its highest they appear for a moment to lose sight of the The new convention has, he informs us, been fonctions, should thou exercise be required by any permanent obligations imposed upon them as recently submitted by the President of that sudden conjuncture of public affairs—a condition itizens, they are seldom long misted. From Republic to its Congress, under circumstances al the information I receive, confirmed, to which promise a speedy ranfication; a result occur when it is loast expected. To this end, it is

satisfied that no one can now hope to engage Instructions have been given to the Com in such enterprises without encountering pub- missioner of the United States, under our Conlie indignation, in addition to the severest pen | vention with Texas, for the demarcation of the line which separates us from that Republic.-Recent information also leads me to hope | The commissioners of both Covernments met

by the meanwhile, the period limited for the for themselves; but at the present moment their I regret to state the appearance of a differ- exchange of ratifications having expired, I force is augmented by the necessity which a de-Canadas. The sentiments of hostility to our death of the Charge d'Affaires, to send a spe- given to importations of articles subject to duties,

claims of crozers of the United States which Government under the most prudent administration so signally displayed. On loarning this daring act isis. Our treaty with venezuera is but inty can be drewn from the Treasury; no instance has war, that if it has been decossary to station gum. Demmak, France, Naples, Portugal, ing in prosperity us no tile guid nels of its To the intrinsic difficulties of questions of Presso, Rosse, and Sweden. The interest present astronomic of Pressont, General Pacz houndary lines, especially those described in state of Spain has sensibly improved, and a With Echaffa, thioral commercial convenregions nnoccupied, and but partially known, well grounded hope exists that the return of tion has lately been concluded which will be

tion, by which the General Government is Government to follitall us of ligations at home our relations continue unchanged, as does our both the Executive and the Logislature have evimade the organ of negotiating, and deciding and amount of Por ng the Iriemity intercourse with the other govern. denote of the strict responsibility to which they! carity in prosecuting the slave trade, a traffic em upon the particular interests of the States on I have the satisfaction to state, has paid in foll ments of Sonta America—the Argentine Re. will be had; and was a fam conscient of my o. n. physically denounced in our statutes, regarded whose fronts is the se lines are to be maced .- the eleventh and last instanment due to our pathic, and the Repubbes of Uraguay, Calai, To avoid another contineersy in which a State entirens for the claims embraced in the settle | Peru, and Bohyra. The disolution of the Covernment might rightfully claim to have ment made within on the third of March, 1837. Peru B livian Confederation may operation her wishes consulted, previously to the rone insion of conventional arrangements concerning
story of the flatter of the rone in the latter of the latter of the matter of the latter o from the rights of jurisdiction or territory. Three Netherlands, the ratilications of which have arisen on of the public field public field being the adjournment of Confederation to observe its freaty stipular.

Lake Superior to the most northwestern trust, answer the expectations of the present The financial operations of the Government the redemption of the public debt and trusts, the

There is every reason to believe that dis- The death of the late Sultan has produced the modifications thereof, with a view to the five millions of dollars. Inchances like those which lately : gitated the no alteration in our relations with Turkey .-- indulgence of merchants on their duty bonds. The precautionary measures which will be ren ighboring British Provinces will not again Our newly appointed Minister Resident has and of the deposite banks in the payment of commended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to prove the sources of border contentions, or interpose obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual good understanding which it is the mutual obligations of our treaty, and they work and the commercial crisis like the present, are commended to the deposite banks in the payment of protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public modes and continuence of that the obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding which it is the mutual obstacles to the continuance of that good understanding at any one of the deposite banks in the payment of protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect faithfully the public credit under the fluit public many protect good understanding which it is the initial obligations of our treaty, and those of richard interest of Great Bruain and the United States slup, will be fulfilled by himself in the same time, and the whole amount unredeemed now to your early attention.

Spirit that actuated his illustrious father. I regret to be obliged to inform you that no chief portion is not due till next year, and the to various considerations in support of a pre-ompty is restored, and one our frontier that mis- convention for the settlement of the clamas of whole would have been already extinguished tion law in behalf of the settlers on the public lands; guided sympathy in lovor of what was pre- our citizens upon Mexico has yet been ratified could the Treasury have realized the payments, and also of a law graduating the prices for such samed to be a general effort in behalf of popu- by the coverament of that country. The list | due to it from the banks. If those due from lands as had long been in the market unsold, in conand disease have painfully afflected otherwise lar rights, and which in some instances misled convention formed for that purpose was not them during the next year shall be punctually sequence of their interior quality. The execution lew of our more mexperienced citizens, has presented by the President of Mexico for the made, and il Congress shall keep the apprepri- of the act which was passed on the first subject has ous embarrassments yet derange the trade of satisfied into a rational conviction strongly approbation of its Congress, from a belief that ations within the estimates, there is every read been attended with the happiest consequences, in opposed to all intermeddling with the internal the king of Pinssia, the arbitrator in case of son to believe that all the outstanding Treas- quicting titles, and securing improvements to the

> To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures withportance to the preservation of our national charactor, and the protection of our citizens in their political and civil rights. The creation, in time of peace, of a debt likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent. The rapidity with which many of the States are apparently approaching to this condition admonishes as of our own duties, in a manner too impressive to be disregarded. One, not the least important, is to keep the Federal Government always in a condito which we are always exposed, and which may adispensable that its finances should be untrammelied, and its resources, as far as practicable, in-No circumstance could present! incumbered. greater obstacles to the accomplishment of these vitally important objects, than the creati n of an onerous national dobt. Our own experience, and also that of other nations, have demonstrated the and it is, at the same time, the best preservative on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and ceono-

diminution resulting from the last cause alone will not fall short of five nuclions of dollars in the year require its presence. With the exception of one in-1842, as the fina reduction of all duties to 20 per stance, where an outrage, accompanied by murder; cont. then takes effect. The whole revenue then was committed on a vessel of the United States accruing from the customs and from the sales of while engaged in a lawful commerce, nothing is public lands, if not more, will undoubtedly be known to have occurred to impede or molest the enwanted to defray the necessary expenses of the terprize of our citizens on that element where it is occurred since the establishment of the Govern- a competent force on the coast of Africa, to prement in waien the Executive, though a component vont a traudulent use of our flag by foreigners. part of the legislative power, has interposed an objection to an appropriation bill on the solo ground of its extravagance. His duty in this respect has been considered fulfilled by requesting such approprintions only as the public service may be reasonably expected to require. In the present earnest direction of the public mind towards this subject, of my public function, it is a satisfaction to me to official signer in is nowhere more sincerely de-

point of the Lake of the Woods, stipula- sovereign, by aiding the development of the during the present year have, I am happy to gross expenditures of seventeen and eighteen miltions for the settlement of which are to be resources of his country, and stimulating the say, been very successful. The difficulties lions in 1834 and 1835 had by these causes, swelfound in the seventh article of the treaty of enterprise of his people. That with the Neth- under which the Treasury Department has la. led to twenty-nino millions in 1836; and the appro-Ghent. The commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing subbored from known defects in the existing laws where the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily terminates a long existing suborder to the commissioners appointed under erlands happily to the commissioners are commissioners. ted points should be settled, and the line design compensation for an American vessel capturing extent. The large current expenditures last year. With a determination so far as depends nated, before the territorial government, of ed in 1800, by a French privateer, and carried have been punctually met, and the faith of the on me to continue this reduction, I have directed which it is one of the boundaries, takes its into Curacoa, where the proceeds were appro- Government in all its pecuniary concerns has the commander for 1840 to be subjected to the soverest serutiny, and to be limited to the absolute rethe cordial co operation of the British Govs a short time after, under the dominion of Hol. The nineteen nullions of Treasury notes av. quirements of the public service. They will be thorized by the act of Congress of 1837, and found less than the expenditures of 1839 by over

under previous pre-emption laws. It has, at the same time, as we anticipated contributed liberally during the present year to the receipts of the Trea-

The passage of a graduation law, with the guards before recon mended, would also, I am pernaded, add consideraby to the revenue for several years, and provo in other respects just and benefi-

Your early considerations of the subject, is thereore, once more earnestly requested.

The present condition of the defences of our rincipal scaports and Na y yards, as represented y the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject, I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that offier for the organization of the militia of the United

In conformity with the expressed wishes of Congress, an attempt was made in the spring to terminato the Florida war by negotiation. It is to be regretted that these humane intentions should have neen frustrated, and that the effort to bring theso unhappy difficulties to a satisfactory conclusion should have failed. But after entering into solonce surrendered itself to the ruinous practice of the Indians, without any provocation, recommensupplying its supposed necessities by new loans.—
The struggle, therefore, on our part, to be successnowal of hosti ities in that Territory renders it ne-

Having had an opportunity of personally inspecten and invigorate republican principles, while ting a portion of the troops during the last summer, racks be constructed at the several posts designated by the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding the high state of their discipline and excellent police, cy of company officors, were very apparent, and I recommend that the staff officers to permanently

Tho navy has been usefully and honorably omlesson our recoipts; indeed it is probable that the ploy din protecting the rights and property of our citizens, wherever the combition of affairs soomed to

the Navy respecting the disposition of our ships of

Recent experience has shown that the provisions in our existing laws which relate to the sale and transfor of Amorican vessels, while abroad, are extremely defective. Advantage has been taken of these effects to give to vessels wholly belonging to foreigners, and navigating the ecoan, an apparent American ownership. This character has been so well stimulated as to afford them comparative sohe also to count on a cordial co-operation from sired that in the lined States. These circumstane s make it project to recommend to your early at-At the time l'entered epon my present duties, our or tention a cer ful revision of these laws, so that,

all to attend a similar course The direct supervi-Government, to the States who authorize them. It to the spirit of the Constitution and laws. silver, will have a salutary influence on the system of paper cre it with which all banks are connected. and thus aid those that are sound and well managed, it will at the same time sensibly check such as are otherwise, by at once withholding the means of extravagance afforded by the puulic funds, and restraining them from excessive issues of nutes which they would be constantly called upon to redeem.

I am aware it has been urged that this control may be hest attained and exerted by means of a National Bank. The constitutional objections, which I am well known to entertain, would prevent me in any event from proposing or assenting to that remedy; but in addition to this, I cannot, after past experience, bring myself to think that it can any longer be extensively regarded as effective for such purpose. The history of the late National Bank, through all its mutations, shows that it was not so. On the contrary, it may, after a careful consideration of the subject, he, I think, safely stated, that at every period of banking excess it took the lead; that in 1817 and 1818, in .823, in 1831, and in 1834, its vast expansions, followed by distressing contractions, led to those of the State institutions. It swelled and maddened the tides of the banking system, but seldom alloyed or safely directed them. At a faw periods only was a salutary control exercised. but an eager desire, on the contrary, exhibited for profit in the first place; and if, afterward, its measures were severe towards other institutions, it was bocause its own safety compelled it to adopt them. It did not differ from them in principle or in form: its measures omanated from the same spirit of gain, it felt the same temptation to overissues; it suffered from, and was totally unable to avert, those inevitable laws of trade, by which it was itself affected equally with them; and at least on one occasion, at an early day, it was saved only by extraordinary exortions from the same fate that attended the weakest institution it professed to superviso. In 1837 it failed, equal y with others, in redeeming its notes, though the two years allowed by its charter for that purpose had not expired, a large amount of which romains to the prosent time outstanding. It is true, that having so vast a capital, and strength ened by the use of all the revenues of the Government, it possessed more power; but while it was itsolf, by that circumstance, frood from the control which all banks require, its paramount object and inducement were lat the same-to make the most for its stockholders, not to regulate the currency of the country. Nor has it, as far as we are advised, boon found to be greatly otherwise elsewhere. The pension of spocio payments, which lasted for nearly a quarter of a century. And why should we expect it to be otherwise? A national institution, though doriving its charter from a different source than the State Banks, is yet constituted upon the samo principles; is conducted by mon equally oxposed to temptation; and is liable to the same disastors, with the additional disadvantage that its magnitude occasions an extent of confusion and distross which the mismanagement of smaller institulook for a difference in conduct or results. By such ed vigor in her career of prosperity. creations we do, therefore, but increase the mass of paper crodit and paper currency, without checking their attendant evils and fluctuations. The extent the bounties of Providence have come to relieve us from their attendant ovils and fluctuations. The extont of power and the efficiency of organization which we give, so far from being beneficial, are, in practice, positively injurious. They strengthen the chain of dependence throughout the Union, subject all parts more certainly to common disaster, and bind every bank more offectually, in the first instance, to those of our commorcial cities, and, in the end, to a foreign power. In a word I cannot but believe that, with the full understanding of the operations of our banking system which experience has produced, public sentiment is not loss opposed to the creation of a National Bank for purposes connected with entrency and commerce, than for nocted with currency and commerce, than for fearful burdens. those connected with the fiscal operations of the

Yet the commerce and currency of the country ary suffering cyila from the operations of the State banks which cannot and ought not to be overlooked. By their means we have been flooded with a depreciated paper, which it was ovident y the design of the framors of the Constitution to provent, whon It is only by retrenchment and reform, by containing pub they required Congress to "coin money and regument of debts," or "pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts." If they did not guard tent which would expel to so great a degree the the gold and silver of which they had provided, from the exercise o powers, not obviously conferrative against that give dignity to human nature, a craving desire for ed on the General Government, would authorize its interference, or justi y a course that might, in the stightest degree increases at the supply them

inities or convenience; and that the number and which are too often found necessary to effect any great and power of the persons connected with those corporatons, or placed under their influence, give them a aion of the banks belongs, from the nature of our fearful weight when their interest is in opposition abuses witch have elsewhere esused the effusion of rivers and the sacrifice of theusands of the human is to their Legislatures that the people must mainly people it is immaterial whether these results are look for action on that subject. But as the conduct produced by open violations of the latter, or by the of the Federal Government in the management of workings of a system of which the result is the its revenue has also a p werful though less immediate influence upon them, it becomes our duty to see statutes of most of the States, would redress many that a proper direction is given to it. While the ovils now endured; would effectually show the keeping of the public revenue in a separate and Ir. banks the dangers of mismanagement, which imdependent Treasury, and of collecting it in gold and punity encourages them to repeat, and would teach thug to temporary sacrifices, however great, to ensure their all corporations the useful lesson that they are the permanent welfare. subjects of the law, and the servants of the people.

What is still wanting to effect these objects must be sought in additional legislation; or, if that be inadoquate, in such further constitutional grants or restrictions as may bring us back into the path from which we have so widely wandered.

In the incantime, it is the duty of the General Government to co-operate with the States, by a wise exercise of its constitutional powers, and the enforcement of its existing laws. The extent to which it may do so by further enactments, I have already adverted to, and the wisdom of Congressinal yet enlarge them. But, above all, it is encumber the upon us to hold erect the principles of morality and law, constantly executing our own morality and law, constantly executing our own the Union. contracts in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and thus serving as a rallying point by which our whole country may be brought back to that safe and honored standard.

Our people will not long be insensible to the ex tent of the buidens entailed upon them by the false system that has been operating on their sanguine, energetic, and industrious character; nor to the means necessary to extricate themselves from these embarrasements. The weight which presses upon a large portion of the people and the States, is un enormous debt, foreign and domestic. The foreign debt of our States, corporations, and men of business, can scarcely be less than two hundred mil lions of dollara, requiring more than ten millions of dollars a year to pay the interest. This sum has to be paid out of the exports of the country, and must of necessity out off imports to that extent, or plunge the country more deeply in deht from year to year. It is easy to see that the encrease of this foreign deht must augment the annual demand on the exports to pay the interest, and to the same extent diminish the imports; and in proportion to the enlargement of the foreign debt, and the consequent increase of interest, must be the decrease of the import trade. In lien of the comforts which it now brings us, we might have our gigantie banking institutions, and splendid, but, in many instances, profitless tailroads and canals, absorbing to a great extent, in interest upon the capital bortowed to construct them, the surp'us fruits of national industry for years to come, and securing to posterity no ad quate return for the comforts which the labors of their hands might otherwise have secured. It is not by the increase of this debt that relief is to be sought, but in its diminution. Upon this point, there is, I am happy to say, hope before national character given to the bank of England us, not so much in the re urn of confidence abroad has not prevented excessive fluctuations in their which will enable the States to bortow more money, currency, and it proved unable to keep off a sus- as in a change of public feeling at home, which prompts our people to pause in their career, and the property, and would sell it on reasonable term think of the means by which debts are to be paid hefore they are contracted. If we would escape embarrassment, public and private, we must cease to run in debt, except for objects of necessity, or such as will yield a certain return. Let the faith of the States, corporations, and individuals, already pledged, be kept with the most punctilious regard. In is due to our nutional charucter, as well as to instice, that this should, on the part of each, be a firm of A. T. SKILLMAN & SON. tions could not produce. It can scarcely be doubted fixed principle of conduct. But it behooves us that the recent susponsion of the United States all to be more chary in pledging it hereafter. By Bank of Ponnsylvania, of which the effects are felt censing to run in debt, and applying the surplus of not in that State alone, but over half the Union, our crops and incomes to the discharge of existing Wholesale and Retail Booksellers and Stationers, had its origin in a course of business commenced obligations, buying iess and selling more, and while it was a national institution; and there is no managing all uffairs, public and private, with strict good reason for supposing that the same consequent conomy and frugality, we shall see our country cos would not have followed had it still derived its soon recover from a temporary depression, arising powers rom the General Government. It is vain, not from natural and permanent causes, but from cry. Musical Instruments, &c., at wholesale and when the influences and impulses are the same to those I have supported and advance with renew retail, which they will sell very low for eash. when the influences and impulses are the same, to those I have enumerated, and advance with renew-

But let it be indelibly engraved on our minds that relief is not to be found in expedients. Indebtedness cannot be lessened by borrowing more money, or by changing the form of the debt. The balance of trade is not to be turn-Our currency cannot be improved by the creation of new banks or more issues from those which now exist. Although these devices sometimes appear to give temporary they required Congress to "coin money and required the value of foreign coins," and when they forbade the States "to coin money, emit bills of credit, make any thing but gold and silver a tender in paylimited powers, these important ends, you may rely on my most coulial co-operation.

more explicitly against the prosent state of things, events, doubts in many quarters, and in some a heated it was because they could not have anticipated that opposition to every change, cannot surprise us. Doubts the few banks then existing were to swell to an exin the nature of such abuses as we are now encountering, to seek to perpetuate their power by means of the influfrom the channels of circulation, and fill them with sult, if not their object, to gain for the few an ascendency a currency that defeats the objects they had in view. The romedy for this must chiefly rest with the States from whose legislation it has sprung.—

No good that might accrue in a particular case

No good that might accrue in a particular case

No good that might accrue in a particular case

sint, If not their object, to gain for the few an ascendency over the many, by securing to them a monopoly of the currency, the medium through which most of the wants of mankind are supplied—to produce throughout society a chain of dependence which leads all classes to look to privileged associations for the means of speculation and exthe slightest dogree, increase, at the expense of the States, the power of the Foderal authorities—nor habits a sickly appetite for effeminate indugence, and an doll doubt that the States will apply the remedy. Statos, the power of the Foderal authorities—nor do I doubt that the States will apply the remedy. Within the last few years, events have appealed to them too strongly to be disregarded. They have seen that the Constitution, though theoretically adhered to, is subverted in practice; that while on the tenths hooks, there is no logal tender but gold and the states are supposed reward of our Revolutionary stringle, a system of exclusive privileges conferred by partial legislation. To remove the influences which had thus gradually grown up among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages etatute books there is no legal tender but gold and short the impairing the obligations of contracts, among us—to deprive them of their deceptive advantages—to test them by the light of wisdem and truth—to oppose—to test the light of wisdem and t yet that, in point of fact, the privilege conformed on banking corporations have made their notes the currency of the country; that the obligations imposed by these notes are violated under the impulses of the countries, perhaps, it could only be accomplished through that series of revolutionary movements,

our people, a disposition and a power peaceably to remed race. The result thus far is most honorable to the self-de-nial, the intelligence, and the patriotism of our citizens; for justifies the confident hope that they will carry through the reform which has been so well begun, and that they will go portant truth, that a people as free and enlightened as ours, will, whenever it becomes necessary, show themselves to be indeed capable of self-government by voluntarily adopting appropriate remedies for every abuse, and subr

my country, and by an unlimited reliance on the wisdom that marks its ultimate decision on all great and controverted questions. Inpressed with the solemn obligations imposed upon me by the Constitution, desirons also of laying before my fellow-citizens, with whose confidence and support I have been so highly honored, such measures as appear to me conductive to their prosperits, and waigus to submit to their ful-

M. VAN BUREN. WASHINGTON, December 2, 1839.

Third Auction Sale of Vito Viti T the Auction rooms of G Christy, on Main street, wext door to Oldham, Todd & Co. and opposite Montmollin

Cornwall's-Wibl take place on Wednesday, the 15th msi, at 10 o'-clock, A. M. The articles to be sold, consit,

in part of the followingr in part of the following:

Rich Mantle Lamps, with lustres, 3 and 4 lights; Candlebras, splendid 15 day Clocks, Astral Lamps, Silver Plated Cake Baskets and Waiters, assorted sizes, Goldets, Staffers and Trays, and a great variety of Posted Ware; Alchaster and Agate Mantel Ornament; Octagon and plan white and gdt French Dinner Setts; Breakfast, Dosort and Tea Setts, of different patterns; Oyster Dishes, Burhourn Doner Setts; Pitchers, all sizes. China covered Dishes, Plates, assorted sizes. Tea and Coffee Cups, by the dozen; splendid Japan Waiters, China Spitnons, Sheff work Boxes, Musical Boxes, \$ to 6 tunes; Cut Glasses and Tumblers, in setts; Lemonade, Jelly and Ice Creem Glasses, and a very extensive assort-2 to 6 tunes; Cut Glassware, consisting of Decanters, Wines, Champoign—Glasses and Tumblers, in setts; Lemonade, Jelly and Ice Creem Glasses, and a very extensive assortment of Pancy Chinese Ivory Work, Genth men's and Lades' Writing Desks, Accombious, Fancy Silk Backets, Chinas Fruit do., Shell Pin Cushions, Gilt and Gold Jewelry, consisting of Mosaic Breast Pins, Herd Ornaments and Ilracelets, with a great variety of useful and fancy articles. The Goods will be open on Tuesday, the 14th inest, for inspecting, when the Ladies and Gendlemen of Lexington and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine the Goods. The stock for this sale is much larger than has ever been offered. It is worth the attention of purchasers, as they will be sold without reserve, in consequence of Mr. Vito Viti being about to leave, and they will not have an opportunity of purchasing fine Ware on as good terms again.

Terms of Sale—Under \$50, Cash; \$50 to \$100, 6 months; over \$200, 8 months, for approved negotiadle nates.

over \$200, 8 months, for approved negotiable indes.
G. CHRISTY, Auct'r. Lexingto (, Jan. 7, 1840 42--31

#### HOUSE AND LOT For Sale.

WISH to sell the interest I hold in the HOUSE and LOT I now occupy on Wain street, above Mr Redd's Factory. The house is well calculated for a moderate sized family, having four rooms on the first, and two on the se ond floo; a good Cellar Kitchen, Snoke house, and frame Stable I hold a life estate in

Lexington, Jan. 2, 1840--I-tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and the public generally, for the very liberal patronaghe has received from them; and takes this method to inform them that he has this day associated with him his son, John Skillman. The business will in future be conducted under the A. T SKILLMAN.

A. T. Skil man & Sau,

Lexington, Keutucky.

ESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they will continue to keep on hand, at the old stand, a general assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, School and Miscellaneous Books, station-

They will receive regularly the new works in the various departments of literature, as they issue from the Lexington, jan. 1, 1840-tf

## City Lots in Louisville.

WE have for sale, TWO TOWN LOTS, in the City of Louisville, in a very improving part of he city, which we will sell for eash, or for Dry Goods at pay. Also, a very superior GRAND ACTIONPHANO FORTE, of fine tone and superior workmanship. Apply at our Auction Store, Hunt's Row.

CAVINS & BRADFORD. Lexington, August 8, 1839.

## School for Young Ladies.

VILLE REV. E. WINTHROP AND LADY, (fermerly Miss Andras,) would inform their friends and the public, that, after the ( bristmas vacation, they will again open their School, on Monday the 30th of Dec , in the large and commodious rooms next door to

the Episcopal Church.

There and commoditions recommend to the Episcopal Church.

There are and Ancient Languages, (for each Language,) per quarter of 11 weeks, \$5 00 English Branches, and all kinds of needle work, 5 00 Drawing and Painting, 5 00 Vocal and Instrumental Music, 16 00

Tuition payable in the middle of each quarter.

Mr. W., grateful for the patronage which he has already received from his fellow-citizens, would refer those with whom he is not personally acquainted, to the following testimonial, which he has lately received from President Day, Professor Sillinan, and other gentlemen connected with Vale College, and which he presumes connected with Yale College, and which he presumes

will be entirely satisfactory:

"The Rev. Edward Winthrop, who was graduated at this College in 1831, sustained here a fair character, and was one of the most distinguished in his class, for talents, assidnous application, arder in the pursuit of knowledge, and attainments in literature and science. Since he was graduated, he has been most of the time, removed from our immediate observation, though we have frequently heard, from a distance, of his continued success in literary and professional pursuits.'

JEREMIAH DAY, J. L. KINGSLEY C. A. GO DRICH.

Yale College, Nov. 22d, 1839. December 26, 1839—52-6t

## Mr. Benjamin F. Wright,

NAKE NOTICE, that we will attend at the law office of R. French and B. J. Peters, in the town of Mountsterling, Montgomery county Kentucky, on the 14th day of February 1840, for the purpose of taking the deposition of Peter G. Tucker, Robert T. Smith, and lawley Smith, and others to be used and read as evi dence on the trial of a certain suit, in chancery, now pending and undetermined in the Montgomery Circuit onrt; wherein we are complainants, and you and oth ers are defendants, and shall adjourn from day to day till the same is completed, at which time and place you can

CATLETT G. RICHARDSON. By FRENCH & PETERS, their Attorneys. DR. DAVID WALKER respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he has located himself permanently in Lexington, and will attend with promptness and fidelity to all calls in his rofession. He may be lound at Dr. B. W. Dubley's April 17, 1839. 16-tf

John W. Russell's Creditors

RE hereby notified that I will sit as Commissione. to audit and take proof as to claims against said Russell's eslate, every day at my office in Lexington, from the 6th day of January until the 1st February next. Persons having claims against said estate, must prove them as above, or they will be barred. 11. I. BODLEY, Com'r.

December 13, 1839-50-3t

Likely Young Negroes for Sale. POR SALE, Five likely young Negroes, on a credit of six months, satisfactorily secured, 2 men, 20, and 22 years old; I boy o years old, and a woman, and Enquire of the Printer, J. R. SLOAN, or JOHN BREN-

Lexington, December 13, 1839,--50-4t

#### LEXINGTON HOTEL,

(RECENTLY OF CUPIED BY COL. J. KEISER, THE subscriber having taken the above establishment L is prepared to accommodate a large number of Boarders and Travellers. The rooms are being to a considerable extent refinished, and several new ones have been added. Every exertion will be mide to render this establishment worthy the attention and patronage of the public. The Stables are of the best kind, and

will receive particular care and attention.

13 The notes of good Banks in the Southern States, will be received at par from persons residing in those

Lexington, April 12, 1839. 16-tf



#### KNIGHT ERRAND, Black Knight of Malta, & White Knight of Barcelona.

THREE JACKS, imported into Charleston, S. C. in December 1837, by Mr Miller These lacks are four years old each, and I challenge the United States to produce three of the same age, their equal in size, form and symmetry.

I have in my possession, antisfactory certificates from gentlemen of the first espectability, to prove the nances of these animals. It is from imported Jacks of this kind, that the Ker

tuckians raise such fine Mules—say at two years old, they are worth from \$100 to \$150, and not more trouble x raising than a calf at the same age, and from ordina-

The above Jacks are either for sale, or to be farmed out on accommodating terms, by application to the subscriber at Ashville, North Carolina, where the animals can be seen, and satisfactory certificates exhibited.
THOMAS. T. PATTON.

Ashville, N. C. Nov. 28,1839-46-3m \*

#### Fresh Teas and Indigo. 75 13 lb boxes G. P. TEA; do

10 half chests, very superior; 5 boxes Black Tea, in pound papers; 4 ceroons S. F. INDIGO; Just received and for sale by

JNO. B. TILFORD, No. 41, Main-street.

Nov. 27, 1839-48-tf

### Raisins, Princes and Pinc Apple Cheese.

125 WHOLE and Quarter Boxes M. R. RAISING, fresh and in fine order;
20, Boxes PINE APPLE CHEESE;
5 Cases Fresh PRUNES;

30 boxes Chrystalized FRUITS, assorted; 50 do ROCK CANDY; Just received and for sale by JNO. B. TILFORD,

No. 41, Main street.

## Cash for Lard!!

THE subscribers will give the highest price for LARO, delivered to them in Lexington. They will furnish kegs and barrels without charge to those who may vish to make engagements. For Sale a lare e quantity of Lard kegs at reduced prices.

CORNWALL & BROTHER. Lexington, Nov. 7, 1839-45-3m

#### Music for Weddings, Balls and Parties.

PROM two to six good Musicians, (as a Band,) can be furnished by applications. be furnished by application to Mr. RICHARESON, No. 49, Limestone, (or North Mulberry) Street, for Lexington, or elsewhere, at a price to suit the times.

# KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY, No. 38, West Main-Street, corner of Main-Cross St.,

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

THE subscriber continues his very general assort. To Eastern Merchants & Mechanics. ment of HATS and CAPS, of the most fashion-able and desirable qualitica, including the New York and Philadelphia Winter Fashions of 1839-40, for gen-tlemen's HATS, and the Parisian and Spanish style of FUR CAPS; all of which are affered for eash, or to punctual enstoners, at prices suited to the times. Wholesale dealers, or persons who have to furnish a number of hands with Hats or Caps, will consult their number of hands with mats or caps, the interest by examining my stock before purchasing else W. F. 10D.

Dec. 26, 1839.—52-3m P. S-Just received a ew very superior MUFFS for Ladies; also, Gentlemen's BOAS, a very comfortable article for severe cold weather W. F. 1. article for severe cold weather

WILLIAM ALLISON BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,

ETURNS his thanks for the encouragement here-tofore received in the line of his husiness, and, takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he continues the said business on Upper street, between Norton's apothecary shop and the market-house; where he will be always ready to serve customers with work of the best quality. He also announces, that he has lately received a choice supply of Eastern Work. selected for him se f. consisting of Boots, Bootees and Shoes of every description, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends

ROM the numerous applications for the cure of STAMMERING, I shall return to Lexington in the course of six weeks, and remain about three or four weeks.

C. II. CHAPMAN.
Lexington, Nay 2, 1839.

It the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, t

## Great Western Manufactory





OF FURNITURE, CHAIRS & SOFAS; Venctian Blinds, Mattrasses, Feather Beds, &c. No. 15, Hunt's Row,

LEXINGTON, KY.

THE subscriber has taken the house at the West end of Hunt's Row, opposite the Rail-road Office, and has fitted it up for a FURNITURE MANUFAC-TORY; and is now making some of the most Fashionable Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present ble Furniture, Chairs, &c. that is made at the present day. The subscriber has in his employ, some of the best workmen in the United States, and is a practical workman himself. He assures the public that he carr Manufacture Furniture as fashionable and as durable as it can be made elsewhere, - my stock is tolerable large It is useless to enumerate articles, for I can supply my friends and customers with all kinds of Furniture on se-commodating terms as any house in the city. I think I can please the majority of my customers, if beauty durability, and low prices combined together will have

#### PAINTING.

I will also fill all orders for Plann, Gold or Ornamental Signs — Landscape Painting on walls or fire boards, in oil or distemper colors — Gilding Picture Frames, together with various kinds of ORNA MENTAL PAINT-ING as may be wanted. All orders executed with neat-ness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

ness and despatch on the most reasonable terms.

The may be well for the Farmers, Merchants and Citizens generally, to keep an eye to the difference in expense and natural effect on the prosperity of the country by feeding and clothing the mechanics here at home, and those that live East of the Alleghaneys. The more figuring and cyphering there is done about the matter, the more Bacon, Flour, Corn, Dry Goods, and Furniture will be sold here amongst us. I will take a few thousand pounds of Bacon, and two or three hundred barrels of Gorn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experiof Corn, in exchange for Furniture by way of experi-

HORACE E. DIMICK,

Lexington, June 20, 1839. No 15, Hunt's Row.

#### Plough Making & Black-smithing.



specifolly inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment formerly her tablishment, formerly be-longing to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prenared to furnish all artis cles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGIInotice. The PLOUGII-MAKING Business will he continued in sil its oranches, and a good as-

oriment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neaturess and despatch.

WM. P. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNOES THE FIRM OF

BROWNING & HEADLEY. N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker,

or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also-2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respeciable parentage, and who can come well recoming Lex Sep 7.--53-tf TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in good order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Heckles in operation though not yet comhas one of my Heckles in operation though not yet com-pleted. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person embeavoring to make a machine of the above desoription, without permission, will be treated as they deerve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to

FOSTER DEMASTERS. Oeloher 4, 1838 40-tf

FAIR NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of Bowman & Dunn, are most respectfully solicited to call and liquidate the same, on or before the 1st day of June next. All persons not complying with the above requisition, may expect to be waited on by an officer on that date. eer on that date. JOHN BOWMAN.

## Money!!

VILLINSE persons who are indebted to the subscribers us a special favor by their accounts, and by so doing, they will save us much time and trouble in having to call on them OREAR & BERKLEY.

Nov. 28, 1839-48-2m

OTLAST NOTICE. CO OUNG Gentlemen wishing to join Mr Richardson's Night Class will please (without delay,) call and sign the fist at Mr Rice's book store. Assoon as a sufficient number is obtained, the class will commence at his old room, (Mr. Giron's.)
Oct 23, '39—13-tf

#### George R. McKee, Attorney and Counseller at Law,

LANCASTER, Ky. W ILL attend punctually to all business confided to him in the county of Garrard and the adjoining counties. Collections attended to throughout the State. june 6, 1839 23-tf

THE subscriber will publish by the middle of November next his Louisville, Ky Directory, for 1840. Eastern dealers and unchanics have the tho op-

portunity of advertising in it in the following terms, by sending the advertisement and the money to the editors of the Louisville Journal. TERMS. One page, - - - - \$5 00
One half page, - - - 3 00
One-fourth page, - - - 2 00

JABEZ BEACH,

A T his Coach Repository, has how on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHAR-first gradly, many februard a New York and BUGGIES, all of the firstquainty, or outfectured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms. Any person wishing a Camaga of any description, es n by

giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manus exington, Sept. 15, 1836--55--11

Bootees and Shoes of every deser ption, being a regular assortment for this market. He would ask his friends and all wishing to be served in his line, to call and examine his stock.

Lexington, Juiy 25, 1839-30-tf.

BUILDING LOT, fronting 50 feet on Upper Street, at the corner of Upper and Ptine streets, running back 150 feet to Craghan street, being one of the lots sold by Stephens and Winslow, and numbered 8 in their plat of lots sold. Title undisputed.

Apply to

JOHN M. MCCALLA.

june 20—54-tf.

S100 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, living four miles from Lexington, Ky, on the Tate's Creek road, about the 20th of August. a Negro Man named SPENCER, about 23 years of age. about 5 feet 10 inches high, straight and well made, of dark color, although not a jet black, talks quick when spoken to; had on a blue coth frock coat, white pantaloons, and fur hat; the remainder of his cibtle- were left at my house. He was lately purchased from Mr. Horace Buckner of Bowling green Ky, and will probably at empt to make his way to that place, or Louisville to Mr. Samuel Dickinson's, where he formerly lived.

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above

If the above slave is taken out of Kentucky, the above

## KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1840.



FOR PRESIDENT.

## MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE .- This long looked for document reached us by Saturday's Cincinnati mail. It was furnished to our city readers in an extra, and will be found entire in to-day's Gazette. It is just such a state paper as might have will be read with interest and gratification by every true hearted Democrat.

States so prodigally contracted Indeed when we first Finland and Eastern Bothnia, which she has wrestthing certain, and our intimate friends, we think, will tinues. bear us out, that however the sentence may appear in print, such were nover our sentiments; and the object of the wholearticle was to put the members of Congress map and geopraphical work, who can for a moment upon their guard, and induce them to resist any attempt to saddle the general Government with the debts of the States. That such an attempt will be made, we have little doubt, and its ultimate successful resistance, we consider problematical.

#### COMMITTEES IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1839. The Chair, in compliance with the duty devolved upon him, by a resolution of the Senate, on Saturday, announced the following Standing Committees of the Senate:

On Foreign Relations-Messrs. Buchanan, Clay, of Kentucky, Brown, Ronne and Allen. On Finance-Messrs. Wright, Webster, Benton, Nicholas and Hubhard.

On Commerce-Messrs, King, Davis, Ruggles, No vell and Mouton.

On Manufactures-Messrs. Lumpkin, Preston, Bu hanan, Knight and Allen. On Agriculture-Messrs. Mouton, Spence,

Brown, Linn and Smith, of Conn. On Military Affairs-Messrs. Benton, Preston, Pierce, Wall and Ni holas.

On Militta-Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Smith, of Indiana, Phelps, Fulton and Tappan.
On Naval Affairs—Messrs, Williams, Southard,

Cuthbert, Strange and Tappan. On Public Lands-Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay, of Alabama, Prentiss and Norvell.

On Private Land Claims -- Messrs. Linn, Scvier, Clayton, Monton and Betts. On Indian Affairs-Messrs. White, of Tenn.

Sevier, White, of Indiana. Lynn and Phelps. On Claims-Messrs. Hubbard, Young, Merrick,

Williams and Betts. On Revolutionary Claims-Messrs. Smith, of Connecticut, White, of Tennessee, Crittenden,

Knight and Robinson. On the Judiciary-Messrs, Wall, Clayton, Crittenden, Siringe and Smith, of Ind.

On the Post Office and Post Roads-Messrs. Robinson, Lumpkin, Fulton, Knight and Hender-

On Roads and Canals - Messrs. Young, Phelps, Spence, Henderson and Smith, of Ind. On Pensions-Messrs. Pierce, Prentiss, Roane, White and Betts

On the District of Columbia-Messrs. Merrick, Crittenden, Southard, Lumpkin and Clayton. On Patents and the Patent Office-Messrs.

Strange, Davis, Robinson, Prentiss and Spence. On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate-Messrs, Knight, Fulton and Lumpkin.

On Engro sed Bills -- Messrs. Smith, of Indiana, Henderson and Phelps.

The Senate then went into Executive business and afterwards

Adjourned.

1

## A FLARE UP IN HIGH LIFE,

We copy the following from the Ohio Freeman, published at Columbus. The only item respecting the subject, noticed in the other papers at the Capital, reads thus: "A bill has passed the House, to divorce Thomas Shannon from his wife Sarah

SUDDEN DIVORCEMENT .- On Monday last, the elite of this great city were thrown into the utmost consternation, confusion and dismay, by a most unexpected discovery that a certain lady, the recently espoused wife of an honorable Senator, was not exactly what she should be. - It appears that the honorable Senator, who is very nearly related to his Excellency, met this accomplished and bewitching Cyprian some months since in the course of his travels, and became so completely enanioned with her perfections, that a correspondence was fixed upon, and regularly continued until the consumnation of their union, whi h took until the consummation of their union, whi li took having claims against the firm, will present them for place in New Orleans a short time before the settlement, and all indebted will please come forward place in New Orleans a new Continuous and Industry the same as soon as possible, the triple of the Legislature. On the arrival of and Industry the same as soon as possible.

JABEZ BEACH, the parties in this city, the lady took her place at the hotel table and was received with open arms by the fashionable and the gay, the virtuous and the pious, of this fa hionable and gry, virtuous and the pious are the pious the p pious city. Parties were given by the aristocracy, to which none but the aristocracy were, of course, invited, in honor of Mrs. Senator Sthe gilt and embossed cards of the honorable and the amiables were poured in upon her by the dozens. But, alas for the aristocr cy, and alas for the amorata of Scienter S——! Her career of the amorata of Scienter S——! Her career of deception was doomed to be a short one! At one if will sell as cheap if not cheaper than ever for each. of the parties she was discovered by a former friend or acquaintance, and her true character im- Dec. 4, 1839-49-tf

mediately and fully exposed! The consequence was that she did not make her appearance at breakfast on Tuesday morning, and long before dinner she was far cast on the national road, and a bill of divorce introduced into the House, which was passed on the instant, relieving Senator - from his unfortunate connection, as far as the House could do it.

I have but one remark to make on this painful transaction-it is this-why should a woman be driven from the society of her sex for having in her time, been guilty of a violation of the commandments, while those of the other sex, who Alvis John were, perhaps, the cause of her guilt,-at all events, who were her guilty companions, are retained in favor, without perhaps, a blush or a frown of contempt? As I am not of the fashionable world, I shall not presume to dec de this knot'y question.

## From the Baltimore American.

RUSSIA.

We have read an interesting article from the Paris National on the subject of Russian encroachments. The progress of this gigantic power is traced from the time when Peter the Great laid the first stone of St. Petersburg, in 1703, until now, been expected from a Democratic President, and when the black eagle's wings are flapping over the domes of St. Sophia. Before the first named period, Moscow was unknown to the great nations of Europe. Russia postessed not a single point upon the Baltic; she was hemmed in by Turkey, We have been severely handled, and deservedly so. then a formidable power; by Poland, as yet invioby some of our brethren of the press, for the utterance late, and by Sweeden, a vigorous enemy. Her of a sentiment entirely at variance with all our opinions heretofore expressed or entertained—that the general extends on the north side from the bottom of the Government ought to assume the debts of the several Gulf of Bothnia to beyond the Niemen, including saw our article republished in other papers, we could ed from Sweeden. She has acquired large donot believe it was correctly quoted; but upon examina- mains from Turkey, and what is of more importion, we find it truly copied from the Gazette; and the tauce, she obtained the exclusive navigation of the manuscript being destroyed, we are unable to recollect Black Sea. Pol and exists no longer. After enuwhether or not it was so written, or what error of the inerating her encroachments towards Persia and press may have presented it in that form. There is one in other directions, the article in the National con-

"With the incontestible evidence of so rapid and gigantic conquests recorded indelibly on every doubt the ambitious projects of Russia, not mere ly upon Constantinople, for that is beyond all doubt. but with respect to India, as also of her capability of carrying them into execution? Sufficient nitention has not as yet been paid, nor can too much be said with respect to the grandeur, skill and perseverence of the policy adopted by the Czars, from the time of Peter the Great, to the presentpolicy connecting every thing by an indissoluble chain, and which makes every thing tend to the same object.

"Russia finds herself impelled by the force of events to become a great maritime power of the first class; the waters of the Baltic could no longer suffice for her navy, and to increase her influence in the Black Sea, the possession of Constanti nople was indispensable. Her armies have already encomped under the walls of that city; she only wants a fitting opportunity of descending once more into the plains of Adrianople; and should this oc ur, she will not stand still there; but will push onwards to that eity so much coveted by Napoleon, and hold perpetual passession of

This was the prediction of Napoleon." As a means of counteracting the vast designs of Russia, the Paris Journal declares that it is of the first importance to establish French influence and civilization in Egypt.

A 1 a necting of the Mayor and Councilmen of the fergoson John City of Lexington, January 6, 1810, the election books of the sevaral Wards were returned, from which it appeared that the vote for Mayor stood as follows:

For Charles II. Wickliffe, For G. I. Postlethwaite,

And that the following Councilmen were elected: Wm W. Ater, James C Butler, Joseph G. Chum, John W. Forbes, N. Headington, B. W. Todd. WARD No. 1. WARD No. 2. Jno. B. Johnson, Alex'r. Moore, J. R. Sloan. WARD No. 3. B. C. Blincoc, B. F. Graves, E. W. Theobald. WARD No. 4.

Att. J. P. MEGOWAN, Crk. City. Levington, jan. 9, 1840 2-1t

## A CARD.

J. B. STOUT, M. D.

URGEON DENTIST, having taken leave of his patients in the city of New York, designing to pass the winter months in Lexington, respectfully tenders his professional services to its inhabitants and viciniage, at the office of his friend, Doctor Clagett, who, owing to a press of business, requiring assistance, and a dispo-aition to actitate the favors of his patrons, has solicited this arrangement.

Dr. H. CL. GETT

Would respectfully state to his friends and the public that he has been induced from the liberal patronage extended to him, and his personal knowledge of the skill and high reputation which Dr. Stout has for years sustained in New York as a Surgeon Dentist, to secure his assistance during his stay in this city; being persuaded that by so doing, he will not only be enabled to expedite his blood by the stay of any long stay for the stay have been supposed to the stay of t his libors, but give ample satisfaction to those whose Ingles E confidence they may enjoy.

Ettle still continues his office on Mill-street, near Jackson Clayborne

DOTOR HOLLAND'S

Residence and Shop permanently located. R. HOLLAND will, in future, reside permanently, at his house, at the corner of hort-street and Jordan's Row, the former residence of Dr. Walter Warfield, and recently occupied as a Boarding-house, by Mrs. Crittend n. His shop, for the present, is on Main-streel, next door to Norton's Dring Store, but will, in a few weeks, he removed to the bus ment of his residence.

# HE Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Coach-making Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons

JOHN McGINNIS.

NO REMOVED. S several of my friends and customers had remark-ed to me, that they heard my store was removed take this method to inform my customers and the publie in general, that I continue my store in the same house, one door from the corner of west main and H. WHITTEL.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Lexington Post Office on the 1st day of January, 1840, which, if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Alston Wm A

Arnett Burris

Asbury Henry 2

Atchison James

Austin Henry

Boinan Roman

Boyd Mary Miss

Boggs Robt

Allender E Amarine Abraham

Abernathy David Abbott Lyman jr Adams John M N Addix John E Aikin John Allen John C Alexander James E

- Sarah II Miss Baker Amos Baker John Baker Catharine Miss Baker David Baker Allen Baily John R Barnett Caroline Miss Ball Elizabeth Miss Ball Mary Miss Blair A H Mrs Blanchard A Blanton Richard & Co Blair Edmund Brainard George S 2 Brackenridge Wilcher Bell Wargaret Miss Bell Eliza Mrs Bell Mary Ann Miss Beard Wary Jane Miss Bookagt Scollman

ampbell Enos assell Tho J asc Mary Ann Miss aldwell James (student) audle Elenor : larke Ann Miss lapp Caleb lark Elizabeth Miss lark B G Dr ary Sally W Miss raig Charles P raig James

Daniel W A Davis Sarah Miss Devore Davy Dompsey W D Dr Didirori John Monsicur Donnelly Daniel

reath Jacob

Edwards John D Elliot James R Filiott T D Dr Einery Jacob

Farrer Joseph Farra B F Franklin Joseph F 2 Tetherston Rob't R

Gaines Saml M Gaines Nancy Mrs Gaines Stoddard Gains Ann Mrs Gatewood Richard Gray William 2 Gray Thomas Graves John C Graves Lucretia Mrs Graves Henr. H Fraham V S 2 Graham Robert Grady William

Harwell Milton Dr Hanley Margaret Miss Harwell J M Dr Hawkins Elizabeth Mrs Hawkins Elizabeth Miss Halstead Joseph S Dr Hardisty William Harp George Hamilton William Hamilton Wargaret Miss Hakes Homes Ilays D Ileadly Lucinda Miss Hewy Wm Wrs Henderson David Henry Emmaly Henry Mary Ann Miss 2 Hill Martin G 2

Jackson Lucy Miss Jackson Hannah Jacchi A Mousier Jinkms BR

Kay Mary B Kay William F Kelsey — Mr Kelsey James Kein William 2

Lancaster Robert Lamme Adison Lander William B Lane Edwin D Lane Vmanda Miss Letilier William Leeds Theresa J Lewis Sam'l H Le vis Nancy Mrs Leitch George H Luba Henry

Mansel Ann W 3 Vaccoun Elizabeth T Marshall Emily Miss Marskall Francis Miss Martin Robert Maetin F S

Mesmer Antonia Miller Catharine Anderson George Ann Miss Anderson Joseph B Dr Miller Joseph Miller & Co Miller John Miller W Mitchell Francis Morton Ann S Moore William 2

> Neal Charles 2 Osborne Mahlon

Briges Rezin Brown Saml M 2 Brown Caleb Brown William B Brown Dairy Brown Washington Parker Francis Brown t'harles D Brown Joseph Brown Levi Payne Thomas Broadus Jo (colored) Bronaugh Geo & Co Brockway Henry Brockway R II W Brooks C A Bryan Isabella T Miss 3 Burks Susan H 3 Burton J P Dr Burton Eliza Mrs Prather John M Bunnel Jesse Buckner Mary Ann Miss Butler Win G Butler Thomas Bullock E Rankin James

Crawford William Creager Jonathan 3 Christian Henrietta Miss Christopher David S 2 Christian Saml B Cox Harrictt Miss Cork M Conn Jos S Cox Surly College of Physicians and Surgeons Coal Thomas G Cole Nathan R Cooter John E Dr

Buford Kennel Byrna Robert

Bryan John (magician)

Conner Mshlon Cons J D Crawford Alexander Church I homas Cunningham Wm II Culver Martha II

Downing William Downing Elizabeth Miss Doan John F Steel Andrew P Derecote Absalom Dorsey John M Duncan Julia R Miss Dunlap Emily Mrs Dunlap Alexander Dunbar A W Dwyer Andrew Dyas Thomas W

Epperson Greenberry Evans James II Evans (medical achool) Ewing Louisa Mrs Ewell Patsy

French Juliett C 2 Freeman Burke Fitch N G 3 Fine John F Flynn Dennis

Grant Billy Green Margaret II Green Saml Gist Independent 3 Gill Theresa Miss Grimes L. Miss Gibson John
Griffing John S Dr
Grice Daniel
Goff Dr Godfrey Mary Jane Gordon Robt A Gonter ( hristopher Guinn Robert

Hillocks James Highee Peter Houston Mary Mrs Hood Benjamin Homes Granville Hollin Robert Howard Ruth Mra Hopper Catharine Mrs Holtzclaw H Hunt Elihu II Hussman H llinton J S Hughs M Hurt James W 3 Hunt Julia M Miss Hutsell C.J. 2 Ilulf Calvin E 2 Huduall James M Hubbard Jacob Hornoday Mr

Ingles Isabella

Johnson John Johnson David ones Will P Dr Johnson William Johnson Jane P Miss Jones S E

Kerrick James Kean Franklin Keen Mary Mrs Key William J Kirk Edward D Aienca James Kennedy Bartnolomew

Lewis John A Livingsten A Mrs
Leter John
Lindsey William
Lemnons John
Lowry Mahlon G 2 Lockridge Dudly Logan Sally Lowman Thomas D Long Saml Logan Jamea

Moore Joseph B Moore Andrew Morford Ann M Monfort J G Rev Monteyer D Monsieur Morgan Mary Mrs Montagn Thomas 2 Morriss Hannah Morrison Martha Moselay Sarah S

Mattock T J M Markey Nancy Merrill Martha Miss 2

Montague Elijah

Morgan Margaret Morton Mr Myers T M Dr

McConnell Robert McCarty Michael

McDaniel William

McFecly John McGuthin Lucy Mrs McMichins

Offutt Ann W Mise

McMullin Sally McMillin

McNecl Allen

Necl John J

Overton Waller Outten Mathias

Perrinc Thomas

Peatross William

Breroitte A S

Phelps Nathan Price Barbary

Powers Thomas

Powell James Polk Edward T

Poague Emily G Miss Poague Emily Mrs

Rogers John Ragers Kitty Mrs Robinson Kendrick

Robertson John H Robertson Charles Rossiter W D

Runnebaum Frederick

loy Cavil Russell P A Mrs Rucker John Y

Shelman H

Shely George Smee James

Smith John 2

Simpson M Sumpson George 2 Skinner Peter

Spiers Maxsmelia Schoolfield Mr Stottebenn Joseph

Story John Scott Henry 4

Scott Samuel Scott Julia Ann

Scott Margarett

Thomas H R

Thomas Samuel

Sohiveery Seligman Sutton Joseph A Dr 2 Stubblefield William

Thomas Henriett S Miss

Thompson Elizabeth Miss

Thompson Ebenezer

Thornley Thomas B Turner J Truitt R W D

Tyrrell Thomas
Tyler Eliza

Vanscov K Varble Samuel 3

Willis William F Willis John

Wilson David V 2

Williams 'ane Miss

Williame John II

Williams Randolph W

Wilson James

Wilson Citty

Williams R T

Williama C H

White Arnett

Young D W

Whilelaw Mark

White Edward J

Woodruff Eliza Miss

Winston Bickerton

V

Thompson John L
Thompson Margaret P
Thompson Sarah J Miss
Thornton Roseanna

Smith Louisa Wiss 2

Pickett John

Peny Mr

McCallic

Myles Wm McConnell Martha Mise

Neal Ann

Osborne James II Owen Clark L Capt

Page James C Preston B F Page Thomas or William 3 Perkins Eute 2 Payne Edward Payne Elizabeth Miss Paulding William Dr Patterson William Parkes C W Dr 2 Pratt Nchemiah B Prather John er 2 Pond George O Dr

Redman Recs Arthur Reins James Rivers Thomas Ragers Benjamin Ragers Thomas 2 Ragers Mary A Miss 2 Rogers B F 2 Ragers James Dr

Sacry William Samuela E B Shackleford Jno C Shaw Harrictt Sparhawk John Sparks Margaret Miss Sparks Hiram B Stafford D F Stanford D P
Stafford Sarah R Mrs
Sheppard J A
Shepard II H Dr
Stewart R
Stanford D P Stewart Sally Ann Stewart John Selecman Henry Sellers Holen Miss Seemer W Steel H P Steel Ann Miss

Taliaferro Susan B Tanner John Tanner Mary Ann Mrs Taul John M Taylor Elizabeth Taylor Mr [late of N Y] Tarlton William B
Tegarden Godfrey
Tracy J L
Tillman Christopher 2 Tibbs Ben Tiry Joseph Trimble D Maj Todd Benjamin

Tolan Joseph Underwood Mr Varlow John L

Washington Patsy Warfield Edward Col Ware Nathan A Maj Waggott George 2 Walker James 1' 4 Wallace Thomas M Wallace Thomas M Wallace Joseph Wni Wallace John Walson James Wattson John A 2 Washington Moses Whaley James 2 Weeks S Dr Weeks Hannah Lucy Miss Wright G T Weigart Horace A

Wingate Joseph York Newman Youre Patrick

 $\mathbf{Z}$ Zebola Peter Persons calling for any of the above letters wil please say that they are advertised. JOSEPH FICKLIN, P. M. Umbrella Repairing, &c.

MRS. CATHARINE MARSH, would respectfully inform her old customers and the public, that she still continues her business of making and repairing Umbrellus, at her old stand, on the corner of Main & Spring streets. She has on hand a fine stock of heavy Silks, with other necessary articles for promptly repairing damaged Umbrellasin the best and most lasting manner. Mrs. Marsh ha-rooms for the comfortable accommoda-tion of eight BOARDERS, who could be agreeably situated, on good terms. Herresidence is so convenient to the Medical Hall, that students might find it advantageous to call and examine her accommodations. Lex. Oct., 17, 1839—42-tf

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

WISH to inform the public that I am now receiving FRESH YORK RIVER OYSTERS every other night, from Baltimore, and shall continue to do so during the season. Having purchased the ext nsive establishment now occupied by Mr. J. G. Mathers, nearly opposite my present stand, I assure my friends and the public that my accommodations will shortly be extended so as to entertain them as they should be. N. B. PICKLED OYSTERS are likewiso kept cor stantly on hand. Lexington, Dec. 3, 1839—49-tf JACOB BLAIN.

"WESTERN WORLD" PRINTING OFFICE

FOR SALE. WHIS Printing office is offered for sale. It is a very extensive and complete one; embracing every thing necessary for printing and publishing, in the best style, and to any amount, which may be required, by

tho business of this country-which is very considerable. All the materiala are nearly new, and of the best quality; as may be inferred from the appearance of this paper, and from the many beautiful specimens of Job Printing which are done in the office. And in addition to those already on hand, a handsome lot of new Type, Cuts, &c. are daily expected from Cincinnati. The whole establishment will be sold on the most favorable and accommodating terms -- as to time and place. purchaser will be desired to complete the present Advertising and Subscription engagements of the paper; and will, thereby, be at once afforded business and circulation, and secured in the patronage of the office. As will be seen in the "World," its advertising is very good.— Its subscription list is fair, and increasing daily; and one great excellence and advantage in it is—they have all paid the cash. The Job Printing patronage will of course, depend upon the eare, promptness, and skill of the inechanical department of the office. Early applica! asare desired.

CABINET WARE-ROOM.



the Cabinet Making Business at his old stand on Main-street, immediately opposite the lot on which the Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a few doors below Logan's corner, where all articles in the way of FURNITURE can be had on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase articles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine for themselves, as he is determined to sell hargains.

(C-Ilaving provided himself with a FURNITURE WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered any where in the city, free of charge. any where in the city, five of char

JOSEPH MILWARD. N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at tend to Funeral calls, either in the city or country. Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-tf

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

OWENS would most respectfully inform the citzens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assonment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed. cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS,

Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel. N. B. In addition to his Enstern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms. Lexington, Dec 13, 1838-50-tf

SELLING OFF

AT COST AND CARRIAGE. HIE SUBSCRIBER, with a view to raise me

offers his STOCK OF GOODS AT COST AND CARRIAGE, for Cash, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. His STOCK OF GOODS is large, and embraces every

variety of Goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses. Persons wishing bargains, will do well to call soon. W. E. MILTON. N. B. Those persons indebted to the late firm of Kennard & Milton, will please come forward and make payment immediately.

December 26, 1839—52-tf

W. E. M. L. M.

# PETERS'PILLS

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE.

THESE PILLS have long been known and ap. preciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health, to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

frame is liable.

When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of Bilioua Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepaia, Liver complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropay, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongne, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhæa, Flatulence, Habitual Coativeness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping nor debility.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been effered to the public, supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction

Illundreds and thousands bicss the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a popularity unprecedented in the history of medicine. The very circumstance alone, that Physicians in evory part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use) are making free use of them in their practices, speaks volumes in their praise. Add to this, the fact, that all who use, invariably recommed them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One twenty-five cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

More than three millions of boxes of these celebrated Pills have been sold in the United States, since January,

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D, at his institution for the cure of obstinate diacases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Literary-street, New York.

The Pills are neatly put up in tin boxes, containing 20 and 45 Pills—Price, 25 and 50 cents.

That the public may rest assured of the salutary effect of these Pills, and the truth of the above statements, the following LETTERS FROM MEDICAL GENTLEMEN, of the first respectability are most respectfully submitted.

CLASKEVILLE, Mecklephurg county Va.

CLARESVILLE, Mecklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837. Dear Sir:—I embrace this opportunity of expressing to you, my pleasure at the unrivalled success of your Pills in this section of the country. It is a general fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too fault of those who vend patent medicines, to say too much in their favor, but in regard to your Pills, I am firmly persuaded that they desorve far more praise than you seem inclined to give them. Six mentha ago, they were scarcely known here; and yet, at present there is no other medicine that can compare with them in popularity. In Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, derangement of the Biliary organs and obstinate constipation of the bowels, I know of no aperient more prompt and efficacious, and I have had considerable experience in all these complaints.

these complaints.

I would add that their mildness and certainty of action render them a safe and efficient purgative for weak-er individuals, and that they may be given at all times without apprehension of any of those injurious consequences which so frequently attend the application of calomel or blue pill. On the whole, I consider your Vegetable Pilla an invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully, S. H. HARRIS, M. D

CHARLDTTE, N. C. Jan. I, 1837. Dear Sir:—I have made frequent use of your Pills in the incipient stage of the Bilious Fever, and obstinate constipation of the bowels; also in the enlargement of the Spleen, Chronic Diseases of the Liver, Sick Head-ache, General Debility, and in all cases have found them to be very effective.

J. D. BOYD, M, D.

Meeklenburg county, Va. Feb. 7, 1837. Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Billious Fever, and other diseases produced by inactivity of the liver. They are a safe and mild aperient, being the best article of the kind I have ever GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

They are for sale at all the Drug Stores in Lexington, Ry., and also, by B Netherland, in Nicholssville, by J. D. mith, in Richmond, by Juo. Aberdeen, in Versailles, by Alexander M. Preston, in Winchester, in Mt. Sterling, by an authorised Agent; and on enquiry, can be had in almost every town and village in the State.

Recember 26, 1839—52-1y

(CO. TINED) FROM FIRST TAGE. a committee of the beneta near the class of the Com other sources.

trade and navigation than to se ence

thom 31.496,573 mies. The number of postoffices on that day was 12,780, and on the 20th ul-

The revenue of the Post Office Department for the year onding with the 30th of Juno last, was fence. hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and

which had previously accumulated. The cash on hand on the 30th ultimo, was about \$206,701 93, and the current income of the Department varies very lettle from the rate of current expenditures. Most of the service suspended last year has been restored, and most of the new routes established by the act of July, 1833, have been set in operation at an annual cost of \$136,963. Nothwithstanding the pocuniary difficulties of the country, the re venue of the Dopartment appears to be increasing: and unless it shall be seriously cheeked by the recent suspension of payment by so many of the banks, it will be able not only to maintain the prosent mail service, but in a short time to extend it. It is gratifying to witness the promptitude and fidelity with which the agents of this Department in general perform their public duties.

Some difficulties have arisen in relation to contracts for the transportation of the innue by railroad and steam poat companies. It app are that tac maximum of compensation provided by Congress for the transportation of the mails upon raincoads is not sufficient to induce some of the companies to convoy themat such hours as are required for the accommodation of the public. It is one of the most important duties of the General Government to provide and maintain for the u c of the people of the States the be t practicable mail establishment. To arrivo at that end it is indispensable that the Post Offico Department shall be chabled to contro. the hours at which the mails shall be carried over railroads, as it now do s over all other roads. Should sorious inconvenience, arise from the inadequacy of the compensation 1 ow provided by law, or from unreasonable d mands by any of the rudroad companies, the subject is of such g noral importance as to require the prompt attention of Congress.

In relation to steamboat lines, the most efficient remedy is obvious, and has been suggested by the Postmister General. The War and Navy Deport ments aroughly a constraint and although it is by no among described by the Government should midertake the make position of passengers or freigh, as a lusmess, there can be no reasonable objection to running boots, temporarily whenever it may be neccessary to put down attemps at extortion, to be discontinued as soon as rea onable connacts can be obtained.

The suggestions of the Postmaster General rela tive to the inadequacy of the legal allowance to witnesses in cases of prosecution for mail depredations, merit your serious consideration. The safety of the mails requires that such prosecotions shall be efficient, and justice to the citizen whose mile is requi ed to be given to the publicand degrands and only that his expenses shall be paid, out that he shall re ceive a resonable compensation

The Reports from the War, Navy and Post Office Departuceats will accompany this communication, and one from the Treasury Department will be presented to Congress in a lew days.

For various details in respect to the matters in charge of these departments, I would refer you to th se important documents, satisfied that you will find in mem many valua le suggestions, which will be found well deserving the attention of the Legislature.

From a report made in December of last year by the secretary of State, by the Senale, showing the that do ket of each of the circuit cours, and the performance of his dates, a great negonity ap | jected. : s I des red it shall be, to severe scrutny peacs in the amount of labor assigned to each judge. here that, it withst inding the untural diversities The number of terms to be held in each of the of opinion which in y be anti-quited on all subcourts composing the ninth circuit, the distances between the places at which they sit and from the secured in its layer as general a concerned which have so strikingly illustrated the certain of force of what has been heretotore urged. The only there to the stat of Government, are represented of public sentiment as could be expected on one to be such as to reader it impostable for the judge of such in guitade. of that execuit to perform, to a manner correspon- Recent events have also continued to develop ding with the public e igencies, his term and circuit new idje tions to such a connexion. Seldom is were authoritatively informed, by exchanging that many be reasonably coubten whether, aest and last, is recommended to your notice.

er assumed by Territorial Legislatures to authorize only by the confidence of the public n is sol- them. the issue of bonds by corporate companies on the vency; and whenever this is de troyed, the d-- Nor is it to be overlooked that there exists a Territory. Congress passed a law in 1836, providing that no acts of a Territorial Legislature incornumber apidly than it can make collections from its statutions who had beginned to a great extent, to porating banks should have the force of law until debture—force it to stop pryment. This los of follow the course of others, notwithstanding its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, notwithstanding its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others, not with standing its combinations, leading to special begind the course of others. adic character previously passed by the Legislature of Florida, were suffered to rentum in force, by virtue of which boods may be issued to a very large amount by those institutions, upon the faith of the local structure of the exercise o amount by those institutions, upon the faith of the Territory. A resolution intending to be a joint ease of Congress that the lower in our territory of the Executive, dlowed then time enterior of the Executive, dlowed then time extent of its deofs for election to the extent of its deofs for election t sense of Congress that the laws in question ought to pry over the public money they held, although seriously affecting those in our principal commernot to be permitted to remain in force unless amount compelled to issue Treasury notes to supply the cial cities; but the failure of the latter is felt at the private use of either banks or individuals, and the ded in many material respects, but it failed in the deficiency thus created. House of Representatives for want of time, and the lt now appears that There are other motives New York, in 1837, we severy where, with very discussion reflection and experience have produced on desired amendments have not been made. The in- than a want of public confidence under which the few exceptions, followed, as soon as it was known; the public mind, I have the subject with you. It is terests involved are of great importance, and the sub- banks seek to justify themselves in a refusal to that recently at Parlied liphic, immediately affect at all counts, escentia to the interests of the com-

1837, rendered the use of deposite banks as press serious embarrassments, though it had no pulliation centre to which currency flows, and where it is cribed by the set of 1835, a source rather of embarrassment than aid, and of necessity placed the custo
dy of most of the public money afterward colletted

was nothing in the condition of the country to en
cribed by the set of 1835, a source rather of embarin such circumstances as were alleged in justification for the public required in justification for the public money afterward colletted

was nothing in the condition of the country to en
comes, while the 1 tter possesses in means of controlling those in regions of its one is included in justification.

There are the deposite of its one is add in the country to en
comes, while the 1 tter possesses in means of controlling in the condition of the country to enin the charge of public officers: The new securi- danger a well managed banking institution; com- restraining them; so that the value of individud ties for its safety, which this required, were a principle was derayed by no live our band at in the charge of public officers: The new securities for its safety, which this required, were a princimerce was deranged by no foreign war; every property, and the prosperity of trade, through the would give to the government no greater scenario property, and the prosperity of trade, through the would be ties for its safety, which this required, were a principal cause of my convening an extra session of Con
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principal cause of my convening an quent period, has there been any legislation on the tic wants, had left our graneries and store houses board.

tain the authority of Congress to ponish the use of midst of this, that an irredeemable and deprecia- here. It does not terminate at Philadelphia or public money for priva e purposes as a crime, a ted paper currency is entailed upon the people by New York. It reaches across the occur, and ends st cossion, but too late, as it appeared, to be ac measure attended under other Governments with a large portion of the banks. They are not driven in London, the centre of the credit system. The I upon. It will be brought by us notice by the signal advantage, was also unsuccessful from diroper department with additional communications versities of opinion in that body notwithstanding the dence, or a sudden pressure from their depositors principal cities power over the whole banking sysanxiety doubtless felt by it to afford every pratica- or noteholders, but they excuse themselves by al-The Intest accounts from the Exploring Expedi-, ble security. The result of this is still to leave the leging that the current of business, and exchange in their turn, to the money power in Great Britain. Lon represent it as proceeding successfully in its custody of the public money without those safeguards, with foreign countries, which draws the procedure successfully in its objects, and promising results no icas usoful to which have been for several years earnestly desired metal from their vaults, would require, in order to York banks in 1837, which was followed in quick by the E centive; and as the remedy is only to be meet it, a larger curtailment of their looks to a succession throughout the Union, was produced The extent of post roads concred by mail ser- found in the action of the Legislature, it imposes on comparitively small portion of the community, by an application of that power; and it is now alvice on the lest of July last, was about 183,999 me the duty again submitting to you the propriety of than it will be convenient for them to bear, or permiles, and the rate of angual transportation on passing a law, providing for the safe keeping of the haps safe for the banks to exact. The idea has of so large a portion of our banks, that their emportation of the banks to exact. public moneys, and especially to ask that its use for Sased to be one of necessity. Convenience and barrassments have arisen from the same cause. private purposes by any officers intrusted with it, policy are now deemed sufficient to warrant these. From this influence they cannot now entirely may be declared to be a felony, punishable with institutions in disregarding their solemn obligas escape, for it has its origin in the credit currencies penalties proportioned to the magnitude of the of-

ting an increase over the preceding year of two crall operations of trade, have, during the last three whose business they derange, and the value of our banks, and our State. It is thus that an in- retained in specio, can hard y be made a matter of the craft of the control of the Department for the same period are four milnue, and called forth corresponding evertions are sound to bank suspensions, in reference to which their within the influence of the money power in Engly peculiarly interested in maintaining a sound lions six hundred and twonty-four thousand one from those having them in charge. Happily these action is not only disconnected with, but which we contract currency, which the measure in question will espe-The excess of liabilities over the revenue for the last two years has been met out of the samples with une pected theapness and which had previously accumulated. The east on ease; transfers have been readily made to every par of the Union, however distant; and defalcations in the transa tions of the Government. ext nt and circumstances of which Congress has themselves promoted.

is perhaps as great as exists on any question of inerne Ladministration.

In the modes of leasiness and official restraints

the Constitution, is necessary to the see action of the Bederal Government. The suspension of specie payments in 1837, by the banks having the custody of the public money, showed in so alarming a degree our dependence on those institutions for the performance of duties required by law, that I then recommended the entire dissolution of that con, exion. This recommendation has been sub-

iect deserves your early and catefol at ention.

The continued agitation of the question relative to the best mode of keeping and deshursing the public money, still injuriously affects the business of the money, still injuriously affects the business of the contribution of the question relative to the difficulties accessioned by the general suspension of specie phyments of the country. The suspension of specie phyments in thirty months of the former, produced new and 1837, tendered the use of deposite banks as pressions of particular to the community at Particle phip, immediately affects at all recently at Particle phip, immediately affects the during the tending seriors of the during the business of the Governmen, that a dec such as in the during the business of the Governmen, that a dec such as in the during the business of the business of the Governmen, that a dec such as a particle phip.

The continued agitation of the question at the feed the business of the Governmen, that a dec such as a particle phip and the feed to the business of the business of the during the business of the during the business of the business of the during the business of the business

These circumstances, added to known defects in commounity, from whose libiality they hold most. London, and is rendered almost inesistible by the years, much increased the difficulties attendant on whose property they render unstable and inse- troduction of a new bank into the most distant of

been fully informed, ran through all tho modes of New dangers to the banks are also darly dis loskeeping the public money that have been hitherto! ed from the extension of that system of extravain use, and was distinguished by no aggravated itis. gant credit of which they are the pillars. Forregard of daty that broke through the restraints of, metly our foreign commerce was principally foundevery system, and cannot, therefore, he usefully relied on an exchange of commodities, including the ferred to as a test o the comparative safety of either. precious metals, and leaving in its trans ctions but Additional information will also be furnished by the lattle foreign deht. Such is not nov the case .-eport of the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to Aided by the facilities afforded by the banks, mere a call made upon that officer by the H. of Representatives at the last session, requiring detailed in- Many of the banks then selves, not contest with formation on the su ject of defaults by public offi- largely standating this system among others, have ers, or agents under each Administration, from asmped the business, while they mep in the stabillivet the mercantile community; they have be-This document will be submitted to you in a few come borrowers instead of lenders; they establish ys. The general restats, (independent of the their agencies abroad; they deal largely in stocks est office, which is kept separately and will be star and merchandise; they encourage the issue of State ed by itself.) so lar as they bear upon this subject, so arties, and the foreign market is glutted with re, that the losses which have been, and are likely; them; and, unsatisfied with the legitim to use of be, sustained by any class of agents, have been their own capital and the exercise of their lawful -the greatest by banks, including, as required in prayleges, they raise, by large loans, add thual the residution, their depreciated paper received for public does; that the next largest have been by disbursing officers, and the least by collectors and re- course of hubiness in this country, are now shared civers. If the losses on duty bonds are included alike by banks and individuals, to an extent of hey alone will be threefeld those by both collec-, which there is perhaps no previous example in the ors and receivers. Our whole experience, there- annals of our country. So ong as a willingness of ore, faroishes the strongest evidence that the deored legislation of Congress is alone wanting being productions to meet any necess my partial peyments, aire, in those op various, the highest degree of secole ive the flow of credit indistinbed, all appears to mrity and facility. Such, also appears to have the prosperous; but a soon as it is checked by any been the experience of other nations. From the hesitation abroad, or by any inability to make paycesules of inquiries maile by the Secretary of the ment there in our pardictions, the evils of the sys-Freasury in regard to the practice among them, I tem are disclosed. The paper currency which un enabled to state, that in twenty-two out of twen. might serve for domest'e purpos s, is useless to ty-seven foreign Governments, from which un, pay the debt flue in Europe. Gold and silver are loubted information has been obtained, the public therefore drawn, in exchange for their rotes, from noneys are kept in charge of public officers .- the banks. To kep up their supply of c in, these I'ms concurrence of opinion in layer of that system institutions are 'offged to call upon their awa debtors, who pay them principally in their own to the merchants to meet the foreign demand .-the community of a fluctuating and depreciated country and the profitable exportation of the sur-

These consequences are inherent in the present pear to me to afford weighty reasons, developed by the system. They are not a fluented by the branks being large or small, erested by National or State Governments. They are the results of the irresis National harter, and lately strengthened, as we breach of trust, or a crime of great magnitude, and ye rangement of the present are any bank, under the existing system and practical for a State charter, with new and unusual privious course to be called for an able to meet, but detained, all its liabilities for de-leges—in a condition, too, as it was said, of entire when permitted to the torner than to the latter. able to meet, on denoud, all its liabilities for deposites and notes in circulation. It maint ins spesoundness and great prosperity—not merely mable
its keepers as here, is believed to be peculiar to the countries.

approved by Congress, but acts of a very exception- confidence, with its consequences, occurred in injustice to their own immediate creditors, or in-

subject. The effort made at the last session to ob- filled with a surplus for exportation. It is in the But this chain of dependence does not stop

tional. The same chains which loud those now those who control the creods o England to resort to. I mean and to comment upon these measures inillion. present or past, and much less to discourage the grosecution o fair commercial dealing between the two countries, based on reciprocal Lenelis; but t having now been made toanifest that the power of u.fleting these and similar injunes, is, the resistless I will a credit entrency and a ered totrade, equally capable of extending their consequences through alt the raunfications of our banking system, and by that means indirectly obtaming, particularly when our banks are used as dipositories of the public moneys, a dangerous pointed influence in the United States, I have deemed it my duty to tring the subject to your notice and ask bord your seriou consideration.

Is an'argument required beyon an exposition of these facts, to show the impropriety of using our banking in titutions as depositories of the pundic money? Can we venture act only to encounter the risk at their individual and manual misman gemens, but, at the stane time, "ter place our foreign and domestic polity entirely under the control of foreign and moneyed interest? . Todo so is to in pair the ind pendence of our government, as the present credit system has already jurpaired the independence of our hanks. It is to submit all its important of erations, whether of perce or war, to outfolled or thwarb dat fast by our own banks. and then by a power alread greater than them selves. I cannot bring myself to depict the humil-1at.ore to which this Government and people might Le sooner or later reduced, if the means for denpen these who in y have the most powerful of motives to impair them.

netes, which are as unavoidable to them as they are state of things on the independence of our Govconvenient to be borne. The autensity of this in thet for the surplus of our industry; but now son for believing that the establishm at of an Inde-endent National Tressury, as contemplated by s on of the currency; for ed sales of propert, are mendible sympathy, but fearful lest its anticipated made at the time when the means of purchasing Does not tats speak volumes to the patriot? Can a viduals are only at list arrested, by an open viola-, system be beneficent, wise or just, which creates tion of their obligations by the banks, a relisal to greater anxiety for interests dependent on foreign plus produce or our libor?

The circumstances to which I bave thus adverted, apeasions) ffered, when submitting to your better knowledge and discernment the propriety of separating the fects of these laws, we have seen the bank of the largest aplt I in the Union, established under a National largest aplt I in the Union, established under a National largest applied in the Union, established under a Such use would be regarded in in reclouds as a notice. I think it proper to call your attention to the power assumed by Territorial Legislatures to authorize only by the confidence of the public normalise issue of bonds by corporate companies on the proper to call your attention to the power of the public normalism. It might make specification to the power to rest these effects, but the first to yield to try, and to exict scarcely any where else. To procure them, there, improper influences are appealed to; unwise connections of the public normalism of the procure that there exists a position of the public normalism. The procure of the public normalism of the public normalism of the procure of the public normalism of the procure of the public normalism.

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have been urged as objections to requiting the pay-

ment of revenue in gold and silver. These objections have been greatly exagerated. From the best estimates we may safely fix the amount of specie in the country at eighty five millions of dollars, and the portion of that which would be copplyed at any one time in the receipts and disbursements of the Government, even if the preposed change were made at once, would not, it is new, after fuller investigation, believed, exceed four or five millions. If the change were gradual, sever I years would elapse before that sum would be requ famuual operations, in the mean time, to after the law, should experience prove it to be oppressive or inconvenient. 'The portions of the community on whose business the change would operate, are comparatively small, nor is it believed that its effect would be in the

In the paymont of duties, which constitute by far the greater portion of the revenue, a vory large proportion is derived frem foreign commission houses and agents of foreign manufacturers, who sell the goods consigned to them, generally, at nucindividual cred tors, but it is a wrong to the wluse rent of trade and exchange, which centres in tion, and after paying the duties out of the avni s, remit the rest abroad in specie or its equivalent. and six hundred and thirty-oight dollars—exhibitine sixing laws and nousual derangement in the gent valuable privileges, whose rights they violate, large debts contracted there by our merchants, That the amount of duties, in such cases, be also years, much increased the inflicting attenuant on cure. It must be evident that this new ground our villages, places the business of that village whom the residue of the duties is paid, are not onhow those having them in charge. Happiny these independent of that o the public, gives a charge in that country, seriously affects our own currency cially promote, but are, from the nature of their have been successful beyond a pectation. Vast independent of their increa ed the impropriety of relying on the banks by making new banks, great or small. State or Na- sacrifice. Residing, too, almost universally in places where the revenuo is received, and where have been far less than might have been unticipated, A large and highly re-pertable portion of our existing to the centre of this system of paper the drafts us d by the Government for its disbursefrom the absence of adequat legal restraints. Since banking institutions are, it affords me unteigned end to the property opportuthe officers of the Treasury and Post Office Depart. ple sure to state, exempled from all blame on acthe onicers of the Treasury and Post Office Departing of this second delanquency. They have system has been pushed of late, that we have been should it be their interest or convenience. Of the public moneys received by them, there have been to their great credit, and only continued to ment in de fully aware of its massatible tendency to number of these drafts, and the facinities they may public moneys received by them, there have been their engagements, but have even reguldited the suljection own banks and currency to a vest con- afford, as we las of the rapidity with which the public corrected styty-six mittions of dottars, and event. The transfer of the public trolling power in a torong trolling power in a tor dring the case of the late collect r at New York grounds of shapension in w resolice to. Telsoning the case of the late collect r at New York grounds of shapension in w resolice to. Telsoning the aggregate amount of losses sustained in the collect a course that the confidence and good argument to those which illustrate their precarious former from the fact that, of nearly twenty milthe aggregate amount of tosses sustained in the cold of the community can be preserved, and, in situation. Endangered in the first place by their finns of dollars paid to collectors and recoivers durble to subject that the community can be preserved, and, in situation. detalcation of the late collector at that city, of the the sequel, the best interests of the institutions own inisman general, and again by the conduct of ing the present your, the avorago amount in their every institution which connects them with the hands at any one time has not exceeded a million centre of trade in our own country, they are y t and a half, and of the fifteen millions received by subjected, beyond all this, to the effect of whitevel the collector of Now York alone during the present e measure policy, necessity, or captice may induce ever, the average amount held by him, subject to dealt during each week, has been less than holf a

The ease and safety of the operations of the Preasury in keeping the public money, are promoted by the application of its own drafts to the onbne dues. The objection arising from having them too long nutstanding, might be obviated, and they yet made to affired merchants and lanks holding them an equivalent for specie, and in that wav greatly lessen the amount actually acquired. Still less inconvenience will attend the requirement of specie in purchases of public lands. Such purchas s, except when made on speculation, are, in general, but single transactions, rarely repeated by the same person; and it is a fact, that for the last year and a half, during which the notes of sound banks have been received, more than a moity of these payments has been volunturily made in specie, being telarger proportion than woold have been required in the contents under the graduation proposed.

It is moreover a principle, than which none is better settled by experience, that the sopply of the precious metals will always be found adequate to he uses for which they are required. They abound in conntries where no other currency is allowed. our own States, where small notes are excluded, gold and selver supply their place. When driven other bidingsplaces by hand suspensions, a little firmitess in he community soon restores them in a sufficient quantity for ordinary purposes. Postage and other public dues have been collected in coin, feuding their rights are to be made depend int without serious inconvenience, even in States where depreciated paper currency has existed for years, and this, with the aid of Treasury notes for a part of the time, was done without interruption during the suspension of 1837. At the present moment, The calls of the lanks, therefore, in such oner comment or of our backs, that the subject presents the receipts and islansements of the Government need by the saspens on of specie paymens. The generics of the largest portion of decel by the suspension of specie prymens. The report list referred to will be found to contain, lso, much useful information in relation to this subject.

The general trade of the produce a corresponding currici ment of their action to the general trade of our ountry. The Union—no one suggests a departure from this produce a corresponding currici ment of their action to the general trade of our ountry. The time is not long p st, while a deficiency of the Union—no one suggests a departure from this commodations and of the currency, at the very measurement when the state of trade renders it must interpret to be a suggest and participated out, and it is relations to the general trade of our ountry. The Union—no one suggests a departure from this produce a corresponding currici ment of their action to the general trade of our ountry. The Union—no one suggests a departure from this commodations and of the currency, at the very measurement of the currency of the Union—no one suggests a departure from this produce a corresponding currici ment of their action to the general trade of our ountry. The Union—no one suggests a departure from this currency of the Union—no one suggests a departure from this produce a corresponding currency at the very measurement of the union of the un

Indeed I cannot think that a serious objection would any where be raised to the receipt and payment of gold and silver in all public transactions, were it not from an apprehension that a surplus in the Treasury might withdraw a large portion of it from circulation, and lock it up unprofitably in the public vaults. It would not, in my opinion, bo pry specie for their notes, and an imposition upon credit, than for the general prosperity of our own difficult to prevent such an inconvenience from accuring; but the authentio statements which I have already submitted to you in regard to the actual amount in the public Treasury at any one time during the period embraced in them. and the little probability of a different state of the Treasury for at least same years to come, seem to render it unnecessary to dwell upon it. Congress, moreover, as I have before observed, will in every year have an opportunity to gnard against it, should the occurrence of any circumstances lead us to apprehend injury from this source. Viewing the subject in all its aspects, I cannot believe that any period will be more auspicions than the present for the adoption of all measures necessary to maintain the sauctity of our own engagements, and to aid in securing to the community that abundant supply of the poccious metals which adds so much to their prosperity, and gives such increased stability to all their denliegs.

In a country so commercial as onrs, lanks in some form will probably always exist; but this serves and to render it the mor incumbent on us, nothwithsten ing the discouragements of the past, to strive in our respective stations to mitigate the evils they produce-to t ke from thear, as rapidly as the obligations of public faith and a careful consideration of the immediate interests of the community will permit, the unjust character of monopolies; to check, so far as may be practicable, by prudent legislation, these temptations of interest, and those opportunities for their dangerous indulgence, which the extremes of the Union. The suspension at the extremes of the Union. The suspension at of aiding the operations of commerce, rather than consulting their own exclusive advantage. These and other salutary reforms may, it is telieved he accompashed without the violation of any of the great principles of the social compact, the observance of which is ind spensable to its existence, or interfering in any way with the useful and profitable employment of real capital.

Institutions so formed have e isred and still exist. elsewhere, giving to commercial intercourse all deressary farilities, without inflating or depreciating the currency or stimulating speed stion. con plishing their legitm are en's, they have gained the satest guarantee for their protection and cerour. agenoral in the good wil, of the community. Among a people so just as ours the same results could not

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